

CAPTAIN CROWELL.

At a recent session of the New England Anti-Slavery Convention, Wendell Phillips, in the course of his remarks thus referred to the Hyannis kidnapping case.

"Allow me one word in regard to the present condition of things in the Commonwealth. I have the pleasure to say, to any one who has not already heard it, that those two men—at least they have that resemblance to humanity, that temptation makes them tame, and turn makes them drunk (laughter)—I mean that captain and mate who sent a negro back to Norfolk on the 8th day of May, were today brought before Judge Russell, and put under bonds of \$4000, to appear before the majesty of Massachusetts law, to show why they kidnapped a man in the blue waters of Massachusetts Bay. (Loud applause.) We shall see how good Massachusetts law is in showing such men that reality meets more than good conduct. That captain might have had to pay a thousand dollars in Norfolk, Virginia, if he had not carried back that man. Let us cast up the account on the ledger. He paid \$500 to Capt. Bacon, to carry the man back. If he ever gets into the clutches of a Massachusetts jury, he will pay \$1000 fine. Before he reaches that end, however, he must go through the grinders of two or three hunker attorneys—I believe the London phrase is—sharks (laughter). They will make him pay some \$1000 or \$1500 more. If he does not pay the fine, he will get into the jail of Massachusetts for a year. We must not put that down as a loss; he will get into quite respectable company when he gets there (laughter and applause); and if he does not go there, he will go into the State prison any time short of ten years. In that case, you will hear our friend, John A. Andrew, moving for a habeas corpus before Judge Shaw, at the instance of some murderer confined in the prison, on the ground that cruel and unusual punishments are not constitutional, and he has been put into a cell next to that of a brutal kidnapper from Cape Cod. (Loud cheering.) At any rate, we will try what vigor there is in Massachusetts law in appeal to that only muscle which a Cape Cod captain of this stripe has—his money.—and show him that it would have been a paying business if he had saved that man, instead of sacrificing him. Until we get a Church and a moral sense to create hearts that respond to humanity, we must make this base and flower appeal to the self-interest of certain parties in the Commonwealth. I would rather see that Capt. Crowell, of the brig Robertson, in the State Prison for seven years, for the crime of having sent back a negro from the blue waters of the Bay that laves Cape Cod on the southern side, than fifty Wilboms in the Senate, or a hundred numbers in the Presidential chair; for when Massachusetts shall do that, South Carolina will hush her babble with the name of Massachusetts. I want a better triumph than a Massachusetts Senator; I want a Massachusetts sinner in our State Prison. (Applauds.) Yes, I stood here this afternoon, and if I had not been unwilling to interrupt the speaker, I should have moved three chairs for Old England, when that colored man Jones told us that, as he was paddling his craft from the pursuing boatmen, he caught sight of the English jack. 'I knew it,' he said. Of course he knew it; he knew nothing else. He had not learned anything but the shape of the cross. Is it not worth living and dying for, worth all the Hampdens and Sydneys, Vanes and Miltons for a thousand years, to build up a heaving flag that, whenever the eye of the oppressed sees it, in any quarter of the globe, he clings to it as a guiding light to the throne of God, and feels safe under its folds? (Loud applause.) I want the Massachusetts flag to be just such an one; that every bondman in the Carolinas, if he knew nothing more, shall know the mailed arm of the State; and when he sees it, no matter where, no matter what power there is about it, no matter how threatening the storm on men's faces, he will feel that if a man put place his foot under the broad banner of the old rebel Commonwealth of Massachusetts, he is certain to be safe. (Prolonged cheering.) That will be a country for another Custer to prize, in a nobler strain even than he did, the plains of England here!"

Take these men, and teach them the Gospel through the State Prison; and I will make a banner of the red and blue trousers of Capt. Crowell when he comes out, after seven years in the workshop of that Prison, for the crime of having forgotten that a negro was a man, and it will be a nobler banner than Massachusetts would bear, if she carried the motto of Sydney through the battle and the breeze for a thousand years. We have got the matter into the courts. It is possible we may find a Massachusetts jury who will be able to know its duty in this emergency; it is possible we may find on the bench worthy descendants of the Halls on the other side of the water. We will try what pluck there is in law, as we have found none in the Christianity of this Commonwealth. Cape Cod! Shovel her off into the ocean, rather than have her seen of such outrages as these. Why, had that fugitive looked across the sandy Cape, he might have heard the echo of the waves that break on the red grave of Webster! Whigs of Massachusetts, prove now the claim you make for his memory! He might almost have caught a glimpse of the rising monument at Plymouth. Make it a shelter for fugitives from dire oppression than the pilgrim ever defied.

I have not time to say more. (Loud claps of 'go on, go on.') But I think it is a glorious hour. Ten years ago, or more, the same scene was enacted in Boston harbor. You remember that boy, He swam half way to South Boston, then was caught, and John H. Pearson's captain shot him up in the cabin and took him back to his master. Pearson told it in State street. We had a meeting in Faneuil Hall. John Quincy Adams presided, Stephen C. Phillips made the opening speech, and said this conduct of the Long wharf merchant was a libel on the merchants of Boston. The next day, Pearson met him on State street, and said, 'Take a vote at high 'change, and I will have ten merchants to say I did right, in one man that you can get in State street to call it disgraceful.' Charles Francis Adams said then, 'We will have a grand jury indict these men before the Superior Court, and show Carolina the Christianity of Massachusetts.' They called me to the platform to fill him. I was not in the programme. I said 'I take the liberty to doubt whether you will find in your country a grand jury with hearts brave enough to hit the hute finger of their rebuke on the base usurpation of Long wharf.' The case went to the grand jury, but you never heard of it afterwards. John H. Pearson walked State street, and gloried in the enforcement State street had given him. John Quincy Adams went home, having left his testimony that justice was a shadow, but he was no echo in the streets of Boston in his eloquence.

Twelve years have passed away. We have had those meetings. The great incubus of Webster, and his take of the Commonwealth's heart, and

it begins to beat. They have conspired him in a network of ugly iron, and the Republic have for years self respect, and given it a place in the front of the Capitol. He is dead, and we will ask that his influence may soon die also. Twelve years have passed away, and great hearts have begun to beat. A Cape Cod captain cannot do today, I think, (I may be wrong,) what John H. Pearson did twelve years ago. I think a grand jury will find a court for him; I believe a petit jury will find a verdict. I do not know, but I take a Yankee's privilege, and guess. I hope if any course shall take the case up to our Supreme Bench, our old chief will hide that ugly chain which was round the court-house, and beneath which he bowed,—hide the shadow which will everlastingly rest upon his person, and which history will not fail to save with the green laurel, in the last years of his chief Justiceship, of a verdict against a kidnapper, with the utmost penalty of the statute, and so crown his judicial life with the Placidia of the Roman actor, and go out with the gratitude of a million of Massachusetts men. (Loud applause.)

SPEECH OF J. R. GIDDINGS AT THE CLEVELAND CONVENTION.

Mr. Giddings said he had often met his fellow citizens in convention, and had at times addressed them; but never under circumstances so solemn as those which now surround him. I have (he said) a strong attachment to this Western Reserve. I first came to Cleveland forty-seven years since, bearing my knapsack and musket as a common soldier, in a regiment of troops marching to the defense of our frontier. In the offing lay the British fleet, and farther west savages were devastating our settlements. Some of my companions fell in that conflict; the places of their sepulchre have been forgotten, but the spirit which prompted them to action has not died away. Here where we now stand many around me listened to the thunder of Perry while engaged in that mighty conflict which sheds such a halo of glory around his memory. The sound of those cannon has died away; the waters are now placid, but the benison that aroused those men to action still lives. The soil for which so much blood was shed has recently been polluted by the footsteps of piratical slave catchers.

Here in this New England of the West, in this citadel of freedom, in open day, they captured a man, and fastening the manacles upon his limbs in the presence of a population descended from New England sires were hurrying him to a fate far worse than death. It was a scene often witnessed in Africa, but the stupid pagans of that nation understood it to be an act of war, while our householders of Ohio declare it the only mode of maintaining peace.

While this tyranny unfolded itself to Congress, where it sealed the lips of representatives, denied the right of petition, arraigned the most illustrious statesmen of the age for doing his duty, and compelled him to stand like a felon before his accusers, because he presented a respectful petition from his people, drove another from his seat for daring to speak his honest convictions, and setting at naught the constitution and trampling upon the rights of the free States, passed the fugitive law; while it was thus operating at a distance, you could only intercept your protest, your moral and political power against it.

When our State was first invaded, when it made open and undisguised war upon our constitution and upon the laws and dignity of our State; when in Cincinnati the millions of the slave power shot down a fellow being in open day because he loved liberty; when Margaret Garner was constrained in the agony of her soul to murder her own child rather than see it subject to this atrocious law, and an insolent Judge dared send his process and take her from the hands of our State officers when she was charged with murder, and send her to the hell of slavery, you could interpose no physical resistance. The people of that region submitted, and the murderer who shot down a fellow being goes unchanged, amid the population of that portion of our State; our State laws are there paralyzed and rendered impotent.

The war has been brought to our own doors. As the slave hunters were hurrying their victim to some heathenish land where he could be enslaved, some of our most respectable citizens rescued him, set him free, and bade him obey God and do good to mankind. It was a high moral duty, for which I thank them from my inmost soul. But for thus obeying the behest of Heaven's King, 'to do unto others as they would have others do unto them,' these men have been arrested, thrust into prison, persecuted, insulted.

The advocates of this fugitive act say that the captive had no right to liberty; that this high prerogative of every human soul did not belong to him. They insist that God had given the slaveholder and his descendants in Congress the right to transfer him, soul and body, with all his inherent rights, to piratical slave catchers and the oppressors of mankind. I know that your feelings, your manhood revolts at such a statement; we do not believe that Congress holds legitimate power to brutalize and degrade any class of men; to consign their souls to moral darkness, and their bodies to the scourge. We look upon liberty as the inherent, and imperishable right of every human being. That the right to enjoy it was breathed into man at his creation, and now forms a constituent element in every soul; that it never was and never can be separated from the individual. Congress can no more change or affect this right than they can breathe life into a corpse, control the law of nature, or direct the will of God. Pirates, slaveholders and despots may claim the body, may scourge and degrade it, but the right to liberty is eternal and immutable.

Here lies the entire question which agitates the nation: Did this man hold his right to freedom from the Creator? or from Congress? The democratic adherents to the act of Congress. We stand by the law of nature—the immutable will of God.

I am aware that but one judicial decision has met this point. The Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Dred Scott, frankly met it, and denied that "black men have any rights that white men are bound to respect;" that we may with impunity disregard the black man's right to live, or to that liberty which is necessary to maintain life. This doctrine shocked the consciences of the Christian world; it meets with abhorrence in all portions of the earth; it constitutes the most heinous and revolting infidelity that ever found utterance from human lips.

As early as 1765 John Adams declared "The right to liberty is antecedent to human government, is derived from the great Legislator of the Universe, and cannot be repealed or restrained by human laws." Only Tories at that day denied the doctrine. They said the Stamp Act was constitutional and the people were bound to obey it, precisely as the Tories of this day say we

bound to obey the fugitive act. The patriots of that day said "down with the stamp act, it is unconstitutional and void." We say to-day, "down with the fugitive act, it is unconstitutional and void." It is historic, systematic, and we will not obey it."

Our constitution declares that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law." There it stands—

A voice from the crowd called out: "Mr. Giddings, tell us how we are to sustain the Constitution."

Mr. Giddings. I will tell you. Appoint a committee here to-day, whose duty shall be to apply to the first judicial officer that is authorized by law to issue a writ of Habeas corpus, no matter whether he be a Supreme Judge, or a Judge of the Common Pleas, or a Judge of Probate. If a Justice of the Peace has jurisdiction I would take him if he were the most convenient. I have not the least hesitation as to those prisoners who are not already sentenced, and ordered to Columbus. I would have the fourteen now in jail brought out at once. I should like to be on that committee, and if I were, I would not give sleep to my eyes, nor slumber to my eyelids until I should have done all in my power to set these men at liberty. I would proceed regularly under the laws and constitution of our State. I would maintain our constitution and laws, and the dignity of Ohio. If I had the arrangement, I would have the Judge order them to be brought to the stand here, and let their cause be heard in the presence of the people, which this solemn convention should give to the scene a moral force that should cause our petty tyrants to tremble. (Immense applause.) I would not wait one hour for the decision of the Supreme Court in the other cases, although I entertain great respect for that tribunal. I would have the process of our local Judge executed at once. (Vocal applause.) I would not go far for a Judge. I would apply to the one most convenient. I would call on Judge Tilden if necessary. I would constrain him to act or refuse action. If he shrinks from his duty in such a case, I would never give him my hand again, or recognize him as worthy to say any word that is ready to strike for liberty. If he refuse, I would go to Judge Carpenter; if he refuse, I would go to Judge Safford; if he refuse, I would go to Judge Brinkner. I would take every possible measure to release those men peacefully, and when all peaceful measures shall be exhausted, I would strike for freedom so long as I could raise an arm; and when that should become paralyzed, I would retire and pray for the theory of our State and nation until my voice shall be hushed in the silence of death.

I am aware that the Democratic press, with a holy horror, has represented me as willing to resist this law by violence if necessary. God knows it is the first time they ever did me justice. But they say I am the only man that would do that. I do not believe it. I think that is the decided opinion of the mass of people now before me. The question may soon be presented in a more tangible shape, and I ask if the Judges prove unequal to the occasion, and we are compelled to submit or resist by violence, and you gentlemen who are in favor of submission please say *aye*. (No voice was heard.) Now let those who will resist, after all peaceful measures have failed, say *aye*. (A long and deafening shout from at least seven thousand voices seemed to shake the earth, and the speaker, catching the inspiration, and raising his voice, said.) Let that response reach the ear of Buchanan and thrill with fear the soul of every petty tyrant of the land. Let it reverberate over hill and dale, over plains and through mountain gorges, and along the streams until every piratical advocate of tyranny shall turn pale, and tremble and die from the presence of honest patriotic men.

If there are democrats here to-day, I wish to assure them of my sincerity. I say to them, though old I feel no less devoted to freedom than I did when the warm blood of early manhood poured more rapidly through these veins; that while I live I will live for mankind, for justice, for liberty. (Deafening and prolonged applause followed these remarks.)

THE HYANNIS KIDNAPPING CASE.

A sharp schooner, with raking masts and a most audacious look of speed, may be seen on almost any day, fair or foul, sailing up and down Norfolk Harbor, Hampton Roads, Virginia, carrying at her mast-head a white flag with a black ball in the center—in the absence of the more appropriate symbol of a skull and bones—stopping every vessel outward bound, searching it if necessary, or more usually taking the easy oath of the captain that, to the best of his knowledge, information and belief, no unfortunate runaway slave is secreted anywhere among the boxes and bales of other merchandise in the cargo. This rakish craft is familiarly known as "Gov. Wise's cruiser," and many a poor fellow, wedged fast among casks and barrels under the deck of a long-shore trader, or nailed out of sight in a close box soaking in the bilge-water of the keel, has been hoisted out of his hiding place by his Excellency's detectives, and carried, disappointed and crest-fallen, over the gunwale of the little homeward voyager, to the wharf and the city jail.

How would our Massachusetts friends like the idea of such a revenue cutter in Barnstable Bay, or in Boston Harbor? We throw out the suggestion hardly in seriousness, for it seems that no such additional expense to the annual Naval Appropriation is likely to be needed in that quarter. A less public and more economical method has been devised for disposing of such fugitives as have been unfortunate enough to get within sailing distance of freedom and the Cape Cod coast. Here is an instance, fresh from the break-water and light-house of Hyannis.

The brig Robertson left Pensacola on the first of May, bound for Boston. The vessel was under the command of John Orlando, mate; the master, Capt. Crowell, being at the time in Massachusetts. Shortly after leaving on the homeward voyage, Orlando discovered that there was a fugitive slave on board, who had secreted himself in the cargo, and who, he had reason to believe, was supplied with food by some of the crew. He soon discovered the man, and had him placed in confinement. The fugitive gave his name as Columbus Jones, and admitted that he was a slave, but said he never would go back to slavery alive. After a few days, he was missing from the place of his imprisonment, and some of his clothes were found arranged in such way as to lead to the supposition that he had jumped overboard. The mate, however, soon discovered that he was still on board, concealed somewhere among the cargo, and still supplied with food by the crew. He accordingly ordered the hatches down, and shot off all communication with the hold for twenty-four hours. At the end of that time, Orlando, who was secretly on the watch, detected him by an accidental noise. He was immediately pounced upon, and put in

iron. But the prisoner, being a strong man, in a day or two broke his chains. He was again handcuffed, and again broke loose. He actually handcuffed three sets of handcuffs, until at last he was chained in a subooze.

With the prisoner thus secured, the brig dropped anchor in Hyannis, on Sunday, May 5th, and the mate went ashore to communicate with the captain. While he was gone, the slave effected his escape from the caboose, and, halting a skiff from another vessel, offered a man in it a dollar if he would row him ashore. The man accepted the proposal, and the fugitive got into the boat. The crew on board seem to have been aware of what was going on, but pretended not to observe it. As their sympathies were with the captain's ought to have been, the skiff put off from the brig, and was nearing the shore at Hyannis, when it was met by a boat containing Capt. Crowell and Orlando, who stopped it, and took Jones back to the brig. The captain, ascertaining that the Eliza, both B., a schooner lying in the harbor, was about to sail to Philadelphia, made an arrangement with the master, Capt. Bacon, to go out of his course, and carry the slave to Norfolk, Va., whence he could be easily sent back to Florida. It is said that Capt. Bacon was paid \$500 for undertaking this unmanly task. His schooner sailed on the 9th, with the fugitive chained to the captain. As soon as the circumstances became known, complaints were issued against Capt. Crowell and his mate, on the charge of kidnapping.

The culprits were brought into the Police Court of Boston on Thursday last, and gave bonds, the captain for \$2,500, and the mate for \$1,500, to appear for trial at the September term of the Superior Court of the County of Barnstable. The Court cannot, if it would, defend the slave, who, by this time, has no doubt been successfully carried again into slavery; but in sentencing the full penalty of the law upon the kidnappers, it may give the salutary warning to captains and mates of slave-brigs that in venturing too near the coast of Massachusetts they will find dangerous breakers ahead.—A. S. Standard.

IMPORTANT QUESTION—IS A SLAVE A PERSON.

Another important Slave question has been brought before the United States Supreme Court. Is whether a Slave is a person, and amenable to the laws of Congress? The case was argued a few days ago before Chief Justice Taney and Judge Hall, sitting in the Circuit Court of the United States at Richmond, Va., by John Howard Esq. for the slave, or her owner, and John Gregory Esq. for the United States. The legal point is, whether a slave can be punished under the act of Congress, which says that "any person who shall take or steal a letter from the Post Office," &c.

"A report of the case to the Times states that on the part of the Slave, it was contended by Mr. Howard that as the act did not specially point to slaves, it applied *prima facie* only to "persons" known to the law as having legal rights and responsibilities, and who could be tried and legally punished as provided by the act, and under the usual forms of law as administered in the United States Courts; that a slave is not such a legal "person" within the meaning of the act, being recognized by law only as property. To sustain this view of the case, he cited the Constitution of the United States, construed by the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dred Scott case, as recognizing slaves only as property, and the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia, as deciding in Bayly vs. Poindester, and other recent cases, that a slave has no legal rights whatever—that he is not legally a person, but a thing, so far as the civil law is concerned, which was sufficient for the purpose of the argument in this case; that in accordance with these views, this act of Congress clearly showed that slaves were never intended to be embraced therein, since the punishment is fine or imprisonment, and sometimes both; that it was impossible, in a legal sense, either to fine a slave or deprive him of his liberty, because he has neither property nor liberty to be taken away, his legal character consisting in a denial to him of the rights of property and liberty, so that a judgment against him, depriving him of either, to any extent, would be a legal nullity and absurdity."

Other incongruities and absurdities in the case were pressed upon the attention of the Court, and the reasoning in the Dred Scott decision was quoted to show that negro slaves are not entitled to any of the personal rights secured to citizens. Counsel argued that the slave in question might be tried, and if guilty punished under the State laws for larceny of the letter and its contents, and to this the owner would not object. She ought to be whipped by her self, and sent about her business, and not sent to the Washington prison from two to ten years, to the total loss of her service to her master during that time.

The argument for the defence is supposed to harmonize with the Dred Scott decision, and that the Chief Justice will be consistent with himself, and decide that the woman Amy is not a woman, or a person of any description, but a thing, having no rights, and who cannot be punished for sinning against the laws of the United States.—"This is a great question!"

THE PIKE'S PEAK DELUSION.

SUMNER, KANSAS, May 19, 1859. The Pike's Peak bubble has burst. Inflated by the gaseous inspiration of knavish speculators, subsidized editors, bankrupt merchants, greedy politicians and vagabond filibusters, till it met the pneumatic title and treacherous hose of an Arabian dream, the fragile fabric has fallen into sudden and indistinguishable ruin. With the certainty of a dissolving van this golden castle in the air, which has for the past few months loomed against the western sky in proportions of undefined and colossal magnificence, has faded and given place to the barren reality.

It lends a flash to the drama to know that the victims of the Pike's Peak delusion are among the office of the avenging Nemesis—to learn that they have shot and bungled some of the most unscrupulous of the perpetrators, and that they are in a fair way to receive their deserts.

The postmaster at Denver City was accused, tried, and convicted of tampering with the mails, of opening letters, and distributing false reports purporting to be from the miners to their wives friends. A father was assembled by the arrival of his son, to whom he had written a true statement of the poverty of the mine and his own intentions of returning at the earliest opportunity. Upon inquiring the name of his starting, the son showed him a letter purporting to be from himself, and instructing him to make arrangements to leave

immediately for Denver City. The disguised handwriting proved to be the postmaster's, and the father, charging him with the deed, he confessed his truth, and was shot dead on the spot. Hundreds and wives, parents and children, friends and acquaintances, met at the mines, or were confronted by the returning trains, all of whom had been deluded by these fraudulent and criminal misrepresentations.

A well known contractor, resident at St. Joseph, is also reported to have been shot by some infuriated victims of his falsehoods.

A large number of those who have returned did not reach the mines; being disheartened by the reports of those whom they met returning, they retraced their steps, and are endeavoring to dispose of their outfit for enough to pay their passage down the river. I saw today a team of three yoke of oxen, tools, wagon and provisions for a party of six men for four months, which cost nearly six hundred dollars a few weeks since, sold for a trifle above two hundred dollars. The wretches who started out with handcar, of course have nothing to sell, and their only resource is robbery, murder or starvation. There are already more than three hundred persons of this description in a Nebraska town, utterly unable to get away. Others, by pawning trunks, guns and superfluous clothing, secured cash passages to St. Louis and other points on the Missouri. Some of the emigrants will die, some go to Sonora and the southern provinces, some remain in the territory, become good citizens and cultivators of the soil, but what the balance will do in the present stagnation of industrial pursuits and want of money, is a problem of very difficult solution.

It is said that large meetings had been held by the miners at which an extremely ultra platform was adopted, amounting, in fact to a declaration of war! Resolutions were passed, calling for the entire destruction of all the frontier towns which had been instrumental in raising the excitement, from St. Joseph to Kansas City! All editors are to be exterminated, together with sundry other dangerous classes of society!

I have just conferred with two members of a company which left here ten days since and got out a hundred and fifty miles. On the second day one of the party was drowned in crossing a swollen creek; their wagons broke down and cattle became exhausted, and the reflex tide of emigration became so strong, all telling one tale of desert, want and disaster, that they became dazed and heartened and turned their cattle homeward. They met one man who had the hardihood to assert that he had four hundred dollars' worth of gold in his possession. He was offered a hundred dollars an ounce for all he would produce, and failing to exhibit it upon this inducement, they told him if he did not disgorge they would shoot him, upon which he confessed that he had none, never saw so much as a tumble full, and only made the statement to induce the emigrants to continue their journey.

Many are working on the farms along the route for their board, some trying to get positions as drivers in the Salt Lake mail train, and others waiting for starvation. Cattle are sold at a merely nominal price, wagons burned for firewood, or left by the wayside, and arms of every description given for a meal of corn bread and bacon, and a drink of whiskey. The weather has been unseasonably wet and cold for several days, accompanied by the most terrific thunder storms and hurricanes, so that the roads are in a horrible condition, and the streams so high that crossing is extremely dangerous. All emigration westward has entirely ceased, and the conviction is general that the game is about "played out." The fifth act, the scene of final justice and righteous retribution, will close the Pike's Peak drama, which has so largely combined the elements of farce and tragedy.

Communications.

PROGRESSIVE MEETING AT LONGWOOD.

SALEM, June 7th, 1859. My FRIEND JONES.—I have just returned from the east, and one or two incidents I design mentioning may not be inappropriate for the Bugle. I attended the sessions of the Pennsylvania Yearly Meeting of Progressive Friends held at Longwood, commencing on First Day, the 29th ult., and continuing four days.

Although I had been told the meeting would be large, I had no idea the Progressive Friends movement would attract so much attention. Every vehicle of conveyance, in Wilmington, West Chester, and the villages around had been for weeks chartered for the occasion. Over two thousand carriages were counted, and the country papers state that from six to seven thousand persons were in attendance. Not one in ten could crowd into the house—which was filled a long time before the hour for meeting. Thomas W. Higginson of Massachusetts, was perhaps the most celebrated speaker present. He delivered a very impressive and eloquent address in the house in the morning, and was followed by Griffith M. Cooper of New York, and a Mr. Benson. Those who were unable to obtain admittance were addressed by Rowland Johnson of New Jersey and Edwin Coates; the latter having said enough to walk twelve miles from Wilmington and speak as long as his voice would justify him in outdoor effort. At times during the day four speakers were talking at once—inside the house—one at east end—one at west end—and one over at the new pump. Among the speakers the first day were to be heard T. W. Higginson, Oliver Johnson, Joseph Dodge, William and Elizabeth Bernard, Edwin Coates, Griffith M. Cooper, Rowland Johnson, Mr. Benson, Mr. Tuckey, Anne Gilbert, Wakeman Penfield and myself. The discourses were listened to with an interest scarcely ever witnessed in so large a crowd, and they were of the most liberal character,—opposing sectarian oppression in every form, in favor of the most radical anti-slavery, advocating the protection of every fugitive on Pennsylvania soil, against the using in any manner of alcoholic drinks, against the use of tobacco in any form, and against the wrongs perpetrated against women, by social and civil slavery. Caste—Land Monopoly—violation of the physiological laws of health—a variety of other subjects of moral, social and religious reforms were discussed with an interest seldom met with, and calculated to make one feel that it was good to be there. The association has purchased two more acres for the people to stand on hereafter on such occasions.

The business sessions of the society for the three following days were full of interest. Liberty of sentiment, freedom, but gentle kindness characterized all the proceedings. Any one who has ever experienced the hospitality and kindness of Chester County people, can realize the pleasure a stranger must have experienced among their

kind hearts, and in their beautiful country, and one pardon me for wishing, "may their trials increase." Last night I was at the Sanson street Hall, Philadelphia, to hear the Black Swan and the Nightingale sing. Miss Greenfield and Miss Brown are thick enough to give quite a colored aspect to the singers. Professor Kung and Signor Maket are white; the ticket seller, the door keeper and the sexton of the hall were colored men. About 450 of the audience were colored, and 150 were white, all sitting promiscuously together. The countenances and appearances of many of the colored people showed them to be intelligent and refined; and judging from the ease and gentility with which they moved among their white friends, prejudice against color is melting away before the improved developments of the people of color in Philadelphia.

THE OBERLIN PRISONERS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6th, 1859.

I wish I could say that the noble stand taken by the Oberlin Rescuees, and the outrages heaped upon them by the Government was exciting any day or wide-spread feeling in this city or State. But such is not the fact. It may be that the distance from us, of the scene of their praise-worthy deeds and honorable suffering, has something to do with the indifference manifested.

With the exception of an occasional telegram, or a paragraph taken from a New York paper, our city press has been silent on the subject. I regret the *Public Ledger* has twice noticed it, only, however, to falsify the position of the prisoners, and to rejoice at what it calls the triumph of the Government over the anarchical friends of the Higher Law.

If it is true that "Whether conscious or unconscious, Humanity's vast frame, Through its ocean sundered shores, Feels the gush of joy or shame,"

the people of this State, and of every State in the North should be alive with rejoicing at the noble, revolutionary spirit exhibited by Buchanan and his comrades, and filled with shame and indignation at the heinous, base, and desperate conduct of the Federal Government. But these open acts of resistance to slaveholding requirements, meet with as little favor among those who make up the Republican or opposition party, in this State, as the Buchanan Democrats. It is true that they have a sort of feeling which prompts them to admit, in a private and confidential way, that the Fugitive Slave Law is an everlasting injury to the nation, and that they would not help to catch "niggers." But then these violent demonstrations, besides threatening the permanency of the Union, are peculiarly ill-timed, and inexpedient, now that the spirit of reconciliation and forbearance is so necessary to secure the union of all the elements of opposition, to the Buchanan Administration. This is true not only of Pennsylvania Republicans, but will hold good of some Ohio leaders, if I rightly understand Gov. Chase's speech, made at the Cleveland mass meeting.

After they have accepted the defeat of the Buchanan party, what follows? Is the Fugitive Slave Law to be a dead letter then, any more than it is now? Is Slavery to be blotted out from the District of Columbia? Is the interstate slave trade to be abolished? Who believes anything of the kind? During the campaign which is to result in the election of the man who, when he goes the power in his hands is to do these things, as little as possible must be said with regard to the righteousness of slavery restriction, the dilemma of the Fugitive Law, and the abomination of the internal slave trade. And yet it is assumed that a public sentiment will exist, which will compel the accomplishment of these purposes, and that he whose success depends upon the ignoring of these issues may be safely trusted to carry out faithfully the principles which they embody.

It is all an absurdity, and none know it better than those who talk loudly about the wisdom of expediency, and the folly and impracticability of blindly following an abstract principle. The "Press" of this city, the organ of the Anti-Slavery Democrat, published an editorial, the other day, on the Republican Platform of 1856 and 1860, in which it was attempted to be shown that as the people had in the election, both of Pierce and Buchanan, decided against the principle of the Wilmot Proviso; it would be a violation of the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty, which the Republicans have accepted at the hands of Mr. Douglas, to insist on the idea of Congressional interference with Slavery in the Territories, in the coming contest; and that no party then sectional in its character can ever succeed. How the readers of the Tribune and such like people will relish this sort of preaching is not evident as yet. One thing is certain, however, if this is one of the elements of the opposition they propose uniting with, and I believe it is, there will have to be straining somewhere.

I commented with the "Oberlin Rescuees," and although I have digressed somewhat, I do not think I have been entirely off the subject. It is doubtful whether Abolitionists ever properly appreciate the importance of these acts of open resistance to usurped authority. It is just such acts as these that make history worth reading. If we have believed, our movement is essentially Revolutionary in its character, these occurrences are to be noted and rejoiced over as evidence of a spirit in the people, which, as it grows and increases, will allow nothing, however sacred it may seem, to stand between them and the freedom of the slave.

THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.—We learn that Garrett L. Voorhies, Esq., of Maury, lost a valuable woman and her two children, a short time since, through the agency, it may be, of the underground railroad. Our information states that the woman, whose color by no means indicated the presence of a *riens* blood in her veins, obtained of her master permission to visit her mother at Franklin; that she came to that place by the way of a steamer, and the next morning embarked at New Orleans for the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad, the ticket agent having no suspicion that she was a slave; that on reaching this city, she took passage immediately on one of the Cumberland river boats for Cairo, from which place she went to Chicago by way of the Illinois Central Railroad, and thence on to Canada. The sum of which he related the girl and her children, some one in Maury, announcing her safe arrival. Our informant states further, that it is understood that Mr. Voorhies will institute a suit against the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad for \$3,000, the sum at which he valued the girl and her children.—*Nashville Patriot*, 23d.

A BATTLE between the Austrians and the allies took place at Montebello, a town of Austrian Italy; the Austrians were 15,000 strong and made the attack; after a severe engagement, they were obliged to retreat. The allied army lost 700, while the Austrian loss is estimated at 2,000.

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

SALEM, OHIO, JUNE 11, 1859.

The Bugle can be obtained, every Friday, of Isaac Tinscott, at Steer's Book Store on Main street, Salem, Ohio.

FRANCIS ELLEN WATKINS is authorized to receive contributions for the Bugle, and to receipt for any money paid on account of the paper.

THOSE CIRCULARS.

We would remind those of our friends to whom we sent circulars last winter, and who responded thereto for the payment of pledges in a little past, and will just hint to those who have not paid, that the Society is in need of funds.

THE TWO YEARS' AMENDMENT.

We have been somewhat amused, if not instructed, with the various forms of special pleading by which the Republicans of other States endeavor to throw from the shoulders of their Massachusetts brethren the responsibility which attaches to the adoption in the Bay State of an amendment to the Constitution, extending the term of naturalization two years.

Being in mind the fact, that not only in Massachusetts but in some other States governments the Republicans have their knee nothing allies, and use the cooperation of that party so far as possible in the National Convention, it is not surprising that they should feel a little anxious in regard to the effect which such a hostile measure as the amendment will probably produce upon the large body of citizens who have in their own minds a hope to have the Massachusetts amendment against citizens of foreign birth, will seem to indicate that the Republicans of the Bay are willing to be looked upon as constituting only a "white man's party" but "a party to the American birth." Although it is a new and untried measure, it is hardly worth while for its authors and supporters to attempt to remove from the shoulders of the party in Massachusetts, the burden of a measure which is so generally assumed. The measure was proposed in a Republican Legislature, and put forth as a Republican measure, and its paternity is admitted.

The voters of Massachusetts number considerably over 200,000. Less than 20,000 votes were cast for the amendment, and yet it prevailed by a small majority—the vote of either party was extremely meagre. We are told that the measure was really opposed to it, they might only have defeated it, and would have done so. This is true, then it is even a greater truth, that the Republicans were really opposed to it, they only failed to defeat it, and would have done so. If the rank and file of the party stayed away from the polls because they were afraid to vote upon a proposition which their leaders favored, it is a mark for their cowardice. There are sometimes half inclined to believe that the amendment must have adopted itself. The Democratic party, we are assured, was opposed to it; the Republicans out of Massachusetts were opposed to it; and nearly all in Massachusetts were opposed to it; and yet it has become a part of the Constitution of the State. The *Pittsburgh Gazette* publishes the terms of the Republican proposal; Massachusetts opposed it; and yet it was adopted. The press of the old Bay State must be "proud" of the result. As an Irishman once affirmed, the condition of the physical state—or else the amendment must have been powerful enough.

The fact of the matter, we suspect, is simply this: The Republicans didn't dare to offend their knee nothing allies, and were compelled to put what they demanded. It is only another instance of the long list of compromises and other evidence of the facility with which political parties turn their hands in any work which money is secure. The Republican majority, and not the Democratic minority are responsible for it. The members of the party out of the State look upon it as a great mistake, and that it will injure them, unless specially aided, and yet it is in the Constitution, and is a part of the Republic. How many other States where the Republicans have been in power.

GOVERNOR CHASE'S SPEECH.

We had the pleasure of hearing the Governor's speech at the Cleveland meeting. If the terms in the papers of that city do him justice, the speech was about what might be expected under the circumstances. The meeting was organized to influence the action of the State Legislature, and we heard of some suggestion in private of the propriety of the Executive taking any part in such a meeting.

The speech contains no treason, no inflammatory appeals to setting up of the Higher Law above National authorities. It counsels peace, and to the powers that be, and ballot-box reform, what is deemed objectionable. The point which the *Herold* thought worthy of comment, is the avowal, that so long as he was Governor of Ohio, the process of her courts should be allowed to go on, they should not be interfered with or obstructed, but should be fully enforced. The people of Ohio could certainly expect nothing less from their Executive, whether he be Republican or Democrat. Had a Democrat been the present occupant of the Chair of State, he probably would have attended the meeting at Cleveland, but would unquestionably do all—should the common sense—which the Republican Governor would not do.

The State Court has spoken since the Governor's speech, and has endorsed the action of the Federal Court, and the Governor declared in advance, that he had a perfect right to carry its decrees into effect, and its decrees which that Bushnell and Langdon were recommended to Cuyahoga County Jail. Had the people arisen in their majesty, as they had a right to do, and as they ought to have done, determined to resist that decision, would Governor Chase would have been as prompt—though probably unwilling—to sustain the decrees of the court, as though it had discharged the prisoners.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

The Republican Nominating Convention met last week, and closed its labors and its existence. The party has now a State ticket, and a new platform. WILLIAM DENNIS, of Columbus, heads the list of nominees as Governor. We have not room this week for its resolutions, which we wish to place before those of the Democratic Convention, so our readers may have a good opportunity to contrast the two series.

The nominations are all of them especially good, as are also the nominations upon the Democratic State ticket, and each is bound to succeed. This, however, we do not give as our individual opinion, but are indebted for the facts to our Republican and Democratic exchanges.

THE SUPREME COURT.

On our first page will be found a synopsis of the decision of the State Court in the cases of Bushnell and Langdon. We hoped to be able to give the decision in full this week, but are not aware that it has been furnished to the public. We have on hand copies of the dissenting opinions of Judges Brinkhoff and Smith, which we refrain from now publishing, as it will be more convenient to our readers to have them all in the same paper.

RATHER DOUBTFUL.

"In Falls county, at Martin, four free negroes have been led by the court, and at their own request to become slaves—rejecting their masters—rather than leave the country for a free State. In Wharton Co., at the late district court session, Caroline, a free negro woman, was also allowed to return to slavery, selecting Mrs. Carson, of Wharton, as her mistress. Caroline formerly belonged to the late Mr. Alex. Moore, of Texas. She was freed by his will, and sent to New York, simply provided for. She stated in court, Judge Smith, that she had been kindly treated in New York; that she returned to Texas of her own will, and that without any coercion or persuasion she presented her petition to be returned into slavery. She appeared to be a very intelligent woman, and well aware of the results of the step she was about to take. When asked by the judge if she would consent to go into slavery again, knowing that Mrs. C. would be at liberty to sell her again, she replied in the affirmative. A negro boy of the county, we understand, will present his petition, at the next term of court, to be returned into slavery."

The above, from the *New Orleans Picayune*, is given as an item of Texas news. It has a doubtful look, and when we remember how apocryphal has been the Billabustering news from Cuba, and New Orleans, we must be excused if our belief in its authenticity is rather below par.

If the four negroes at Martin chose to become slaves because of the terrible cruelty threatened them if they dared to remain there as free, it is a fact that ought to cover Texas with infamy, and is a proof that the freedom of the so-called free negroes in that State, is but one remove from slavery.

We should like to know who in New York can testify to the fact that the free woman Caroline, who was so kindly treated in that city, chose to return to Texas and slavery, where she certainly would not expect to receive more than kind treatment. If it be true that she did so, knowing that she might be sold from hand to hand, either in the State or out of the State, then we deny that she possessed the intelligence the *Picayune* represents her to have. And if the negro boy, who we are told wanted to go into slavery again, has really been so embroiled by the system that his mind has been destroyed, then he, and all others like him—the poor victims of soul murder—are to be compassionate, and the system which thus destroys the dignity within, be more than ever loathed and abhorred, and its destruction sought with the utmost diligence.

As we said before, we don't believe in swallowing such stuff as is served up in the above extract. Those who will steal men, may possibly not be too good to lie about their business when they fancy it will serve their purpose so to do.

Western Virginia.—Thirty emancipated slaves from Western Virginia, en route for Liberia, under the control of the agent of the Colonization Society, started for Norfolk by way of Petersburg. Only twelve arrived, the others escaped, preferring slavery to freedom.

We don't know who set the above item afloat; we found it as it stands in one of our exchanges. Will somebody please give the information whether the eighteen slaves who didn't go to Liberia, escaped into their former state of slavery or into freedom? The item is obviously silent upon that point. The fact that they didn't want to leave their native land for a distant three thousand miles distant, whose climate is insalubrious, and which they had probably heard of as the dark and healthful home of their ancestors on their mother's side—a continent cursed by incessant wars, the shade of ravens' beaks, and the haunt of the slave-trader, is an evidence of a considerable degree of intelligence, and no proof of a preference for slavery over freedom. In fact, the choice between the two was not presented; it was banishment to Africa, or slavery here. The proffer made them was only conditional freedom—freedom, on condition they shouldn't use it.

RING OF THE TRUE METAL.

The resolutions of the Reformed Presbyterian Synod, which will be found in another column, have the true anti-slavery ring. With the positions of such a church, abolitionists have no controversy. Whether they individually agree with, or differ in theological opinions from that body, all must acknowledge that their anti-slavery is of the genuine stamp; and it is only in regard to the position of Church organizations in reference to the cause of the slave, that we oppose those who are derelict in Christian duty.

The members of the Reformed Presbyterian Church are not only opposed to slavery in the Territories, but to slavery in the States, and to slavery in the Church. They don't declare that Squire A., because of his Democratic party connection, shall not receive their votes for Justice of the Peace, and afterward elect him Deacon in the Church; they don't declare that no Buchanan Democrat is fit to be a Constable, and afterward ordain just such a man to be a Preacher of the Gospel. They are consistent abolitionists—they carry their anti-slavery principles into their social, political and police relations, fellowshipping neither church member, nor party politician who sustains slavery either through religious or State organization.

Every Law.—England has repealed her every laws, and we see it asserted that it has probably recently saved her from a money panic. The New York papers are advocating freedom in trade as well as in politics; and demand that the price of money shall be regulated by the supply and demand.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

THE TRUTH.

The *Star County Republican*, in a vindication of the Republican party, says:

"The party is misrepresented, and this is the most effective mode of warfare adopted by the enemy. At the South, and even to the North, the party are called Abolitionists. This charge is only made upon by little third-rate men. The leaders are ashamed of it. As evidence of its truth we are referred to the fact that men who formerly acted with the Abolitionists are now numbered among the Republicans. This is true, but they do not give character to the party any more than the extreme disunion fanatics of the South, who rose with the Democracy, give character to that party."

And yet some of "the abolitionists" now numbered among the Republicans, "become terribly provoked when we tell them these very truths. We have ever aimed to see draw the line between Republicans and abolitionists, that the wayfarer man, though a fool, need not confound the two. Though we may not have attained success in this matter, we have endeavored to do so, and hope that our future efforts may be as praiseworthy as our past."

Let every abolitionist read this new testimony which we put upon record, and heed the declaration of the "Star County Republican," that to call Republicans abolitionists is to misrepresent them, that though there may be some abolitionists in the party, they do not give character to it.

"My EARLY DAYS, by Eliza W. Farnham."—This work, from pen of one whose name is familiar to the public, is full of painful interest. The reader will hardly fail to shed tears of genuine sorrow over the childhood of the author. It was one prolonged misery—a dark and almost rayless night—a period of intellectual starvation, and of social death. The sufferer emerged from her sufferings with unimpaired constitution, with unbroken spirit, with unabated thirst for knowledge and culture, shows the wonderful power and energy of her nature.

Biography, when delineated by an artist is always acceptable, and in this case there is much skill in outline and in coloring—the gay and elegant father is before us, the generous, handsome brother becomes a real, living presence. We enter into the suffering of the narrator, feel with her the keenness of her trials, and rejoice with her when she emerges from the gloom, and sunshine rests upon her path.

The volume is issued from the press of Thatcher & Hutchinson, 323 Broadway, N. Y. It contains 425 pages; and not knowing the price, we venture to guess it sells for \$1.25.

"HINTS TOWARD PHYSICAL PERFECTION, by D. H. Jaquez." Fowler & Wells, 308 Broadway, N. Y. Price \$1.

This is a Physiological and Hygienic work, treating upon the structure of the body, the means of preserving or attaining health by proper diet, food, employment, recreation, &c., and contains many interesting facts in support of the author's views. The volume comprises over 240 pages, and is amply illustrated with wood cuts.

"BOOK OF ANECDOTES AND BODICEY OF FUN," by Geo. G. Evans, 439 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. Price \$1.

The 320 pages, which this book contains, are filled—so far as our own examination has gone—with well selected anecdotes. It is not a re-visit of old jest books, but a well chosen assortment of one thousand laughable items which the compiler assures his readers contain nothing offensive to good taste, good manners, or good morals.

"THE PILLAR OF FIRE, OR ISRAEL IN BONDAGE," by Rev. J. H. Ingraham. For sale by Geo. H. Evans, as above. It contains 600 pages, and has a handsome frontispiece of Moses in the Bulrushes—the hero of the story.

We have had time only to glance at this work, but a friend who has read it, assures us it is a most interesting volume. It consists of a series of letters in which the reader is taken back to the time when Israel was in bondage to Pharaoh. The manners and customs of the people of Egypt, as well as of those of Israel; their institutions, social, political, and religious; the national scenery of that portion of the East, together with the varied adventures of a traveler in the land of the Pyramids more than three thousand years ago, are presented in an attractive form, and by one who has evidently given much attention to the subject upon which he writes.

ANTI-SLAVERY BASKET MEETING.

A Basket Meeting will be held at Lima, in Isaac Davis' Grove, on Sunday, the 12th inst., commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., at which time it is hoped a crowd will be in attendance.

John and William Halliday, Neuben Erwin, Abraham Brooke, and perhaps other speakers will be on the ground.

THE FAIR.

We hope the impression will not prevail that the Horticultural Fair will be wanting in interest. The remark has frequently been made that it will be a failure. We feel sure that the reverse will be true, as we have seen many very fine flowers uninjured by the frost, which will be at the exhibition. Doubtless all interested will generously bring the flowers they have, even though they should rob their gardens of all their beauty.

The decorated Hall, the fine pictures, the social intercourse would seem to be sufficient to attract a crowd, even though we are minus a little fruit and a few flowers. In addition to the home display, very likely we shall have help from abroad, as more than one Horticulturist expected to be present.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

It will be seen by the late advices from Europe that the dance of death has commenced—the war fairly opened.

How many thousands will perish upon the battle fields, how many tens of thousands of widows and orphans will be made by the infernal machinery that set to motion, how vast will be the result in suffering and crime, fruits which war inevitably bears—the future alone can determine. And yet men who claim to be the Emancipators of the Prince of Peace, bleed, in his name, the parties who engage in those murderous deeds! Better for preachers of the Gospel to even do this, than attempt with blasphemous lips to sanctify that system which the church of America cherishes, and which bears upon every feature even more decided marks of its paternity than does the Demon, War!

REFORMED PRESBYTERIANS.

[The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, recently sitting in Pittsburgh.]

Resolved, 1. That slavery—the holding of man as property—to be bought and sold as "chattel"

personal, is a modern per se an evil itself, which at variance with every precept of the divine word, and a great outrage upon every attribute of our common humanity.

2. That we are more and more firmly convinced that the Constitution of the United States is the great stronghold and bulwark of this system of violence and oppression, and that, therefore, we will continue to testify against it, and obey its solemn requirements.

3. That the infamous Fugitive Slave Bill, which makes the North the hunting ground of the slaveholder, which expressly contravenes and contradicts God's fugitive law, viz: "Thou shalt not deliver unto the master the servant which is escaped from his master unto thee, he shall dwell with thee, even among you in that place which he shall choose, in one of thy gates, where he liketh him best, thou shalt not oppress him," and the yet more infamous Dred Scott Decision, which not only makes slavery in every sense a national institution, but expressly declares that "the colored man has no rights which the white man is bound to respect," are persecutions of justice and judgment so erroneous that they are not only to be violated in letter and in spirit, but demand as the consummation of national integrity—that the Ministry direct against them the denunciations and the judgment of God's word.

4. That we discover no hope for the slave, no prospect for his deliverance from the principles of any of the political organizations of the day—therefore, we continue to stand aloof from all connection with them, and rely as heretofore upon the power of truth blessed by the Spirit, rather than political power in the contest with oppression.

5. That we esteem it our special duty to bear firm, faithful and explicit testimony against those ecclesiastical organizations who continue to admit within their pale those who make merchandise of the souls and bodies of men, and who, although frequently and earnestly importuned, refuse to utter any testimony against this evil, but wholly to give any deliverance whatever upon the subject. Our motto is still, "no union with slaveholders, political or ecclesiastical."

6. That those who attempt to defend slavery from the Bible, to impose upon community the enormous lie—that God by his word sanctions a sin so heinous, are guilty of one of the worst and most dangerous forms of infidelity exhibited in this age and nation.

7. That we will continue, each one in our place as God may give us opportunity to labor and pray for the emancipation of the captive, the coming of that day when God will break every yoke, undo the heavy burdens and let the oppressed go free.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

At a meeting of friends of Temperance, held in Salem, on the 21st ult., it was:

1st. Resolved, That we believe that no Law will prove effective in removing the evil resulting from the sale of intoxicating liquors except one incorporating the principles of search, seizure and confiscation.

2d. Resolved, That in view of the approaching election we deem it the duty of every temperance man in our country to arouse to the responsibility resting upon them, and in the approaching election to support no man for office who is not sound on the subject of Prohibition.

3d. Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by this meeting to correspond with the different temperance organizations and temperance men throughout the country, urging them to appoint delegates to attend a mass meeting of the friends of Temperance, in Columbiana county, to be held in some convenient place in the county, on the fourth of July, 1859.

Committee consisting of R. H. Garrigue, A. S. Felch, C. Curry, Jesse Duck and John Hunt, who will upon corresponding with others, select some suitable place to hold the meeting.

Wm. H. Garrigue was appointed to correspond with S. F. Cary and John McKim, to see if they can be in attendance at that time.

OUR AFRICAN SQUADRON.—Recent accounts from our African squadron represent the slave trade as unusually active, and from other sources of intelligence at home, there is too much reason to believe that the successful venture of the Wanderer, and the immunity from punishment which those concerned in that nefarious enterprise have enjoyed, have operated as incentives to new undertakings. Supplies of native Africans are openly advertised in Texas and the recent details from Georgia, South Carolina, and Mississippi go far to justify the belief that there is a considerable influence in those States prepared to sustain any violation of the law branding the slave trade as piracy, and to shelter whoever may engage in this odious commerce. While we have failed our obligations under the Ashburton treaty, by keeping the required number of guns on the coast of Africa, the trade has received a recent impulse which proves how valuable has been the professed vigilance of that pretentive force. If the government is really desirous to crush it, and to arrest the growth of the most inflammatory and pernicious issue which has ever entered into party politics, it should detail a class of vessels suited to the service and with such instructions as will require a high degree of efficiency and zeal. With the temper which has already possessed a portion of the Southern mind, this question of reopening the slave trade will be upon us suddenly, unless checked up with the stern and strong hand of authority. Among the small steamers recently returned from the Paraguay expedition there are several suited to this description of service, and for no other so well. They would serve as an excellent coast guard, and might be used in ascending the rivers and recesses which are not accessible to ordinary vessels of war. If the Administration is powerful to enforce the laws at home, it should at least remove one of the causes which excite that weakness so humiliatingly.—*Philadelphia North American*

Our readers will remember that John Underwood, a magistrate of Prince William County, Virginia, was indicted some months ago for venturing to speak too freely on the subject of Slavery. He was tried by the County Court, and fined \$500. An appeal was taken to the Circuit Court, and Judge Tyler has, as we learn from Mr. Underwood's letter to a friend in this city, reversed the decision of the County Court. Some of his neighbors at the late election insisted upon voting for him for the Legislature, and the following is the case in the town of Oncomog, of which he is a justice, and where he has always resided:

For Governor, Letcher, Democrat, 48; Underwood, Rep. 97; Logan, Opponent, 70.

For House of Delegates, Underwood, Rep. 97; Lynn, Democrat, 12; Merchants, Democrat, 9.

Pretty good for a beginning in Oncomog, the first town below Mount Vernon, on the Potomac.—*N. Y. Tribune*

SOUTHERN MOVEMENT FOR THE DEMOCRATIZATION OF THE UNION.—The Mobile (Ala) *Mercury* states boldly that there are at present active movements going on in the City of Mobile with a view to a dissolution of the Union. The *Mercury* says: "The times are now ripe for the organization of a political movement in the slaveholding States, irrespective of course, of all old party designations, and there are peculiar reasons why such a movement should be undertaken now and here. Indeed we are credibly informed that conferences have already been held by leading patriotic gentlemen in this city, of all parties, and the plans of a Southern organization have been set on foot, and almost matured, preparatory to action. We earnestly hope the good may go on, and speedily. This country, we repeat, is ripe for the movement, and if judiciously inaugurated, it will sweep over the land with a force that no opposition will be able to check. We therefore caution our friends in the country, everywhere, to be prepared for it, and to keep themselves free from all entangling alliances which may hinder them from joining it untrammelled."

COPY OF A NEGRO CASE TO THE GOVERNMENT.—The following statement of the costs in the proceedings in the United States District Court at Cleveland is derived from the Clerk, Mr. Green:

	Langston.	Bushnell.
Clerk.	\$32 10	\$47 80
Marshal.	30 40	107 28
Plaintiff's witnesses.	659 10	445 30
Defendant's witnesses.	131 10	101 20
Docket.	20 00	20 00
	\$872 70	\$781 58

This will probably be about the cost of the most of the other prosecutions—about thirty. The average is \$27 14 each. The aggregate will be about \$24,000—all for one negro. Who can deny that the negro governs this country?—*State Journal*.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

	\$5 00	\$5 00
Ether Brosius,		
A. H. Buckman,		
T. Smith Edwards,		

60 BBLs. EXTRA FLOUR.

On hand and for sale at reasonable rates by J. DEMING.

Salem, June 10, 1859.

Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

GOING WEST.			
DATE.	DEPART.	MAIL.	RE-ARRIVE.
Pittsburg	12:15 a.m.	6:50 a.m.	12:50 p.m.
Columbiana	9:22 a.m.	3:16 p.m.	
Salem	2:41 a.m.	9:47 a.m.	3:42 p.m.
Alliance	3:07 a.m.	10:15 a.m.	4:10 p.m.
GOING EAST.			
DATE.	DEPART.	MAIL.	RE-ARRIVE.
Crestline	12:25 p.m.	7:00 a.m.	7:33 p.m.
Alliance	4:25 p.m.	11:30 a.m.	11:11 p.m.
Salem	5:12 p.m.	12:18 p.m.	11:49 p.m.
Columbiana	5:37 p.m.	12:44 p.m.	12 p.m.

Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad.

ARRIVAL OF TRAINS AT ALLIANCE.

	GOING NORTH.	GOING SOUTH.
Mail	4:37 a.m.	12:30 p.m.
Accommodation	8:32 a.m.	7:49 p.m.
Express	4:28 p.m.	11:09 p.m.

DR. R. B. RUSH,

HOMOEOPATHIST,
Office three doors West of the Wilson House,
NORTH SIDE OF MAIN STREET, SALEM, OHIO.
Where he may be found ready at all times to attend to calls in his profession.
Salem, June 4th, 1859.—ly.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, ART, AND POLITICS.
The general approbation of the intelligent reading public, and the increasing circulation of the Magazine, furnish the conductors with ample proof that its aims are appreciated, and that it has met an acknowledged want. The general feeling which has given the Atlantic its popularity hitherto will be carefully preserved and new attractions will be added from time to time.

The pages of the Atlantic are stereotyped, and back numbers can be supplied.

TERMS.—Three dollars per annum, or twenty-five cents a number. Upon the receipt of the subscription price, the Publishers will send the work to any part of the United States, prepaid. Subscriptions may begin with either the 5th or any subsequent number. The postage of the "Atlantic" is 50 cents a year if prepaid.

CLUBS.

For Two Dollars the Publishers will send five copies of the Atlantic for one year, the subscribers to pay their own postage.

Clergymen, Teachers, and Postmasters will receive the work for Two Dollars a year.

Booksellers and Newsmen will obtain the terms by the hundred, etc., upon application to the Publishers.

PHILLIPS, SAMPSON, AND COMPANY,
13, Winter Street, Boston.

GOOD BUSINESS SALE.

I now offer for sale my

Store and Lot.

(DWELLING ATTACHED)
with suitable out-buildings. The said premises are situated on the North side of Main street, Salem, Ohio, between Thomas & Greiner's and the Farmers' Bank.

I also offer for sale my entire stock of Goods, which consists of a general assortment of

CHOICE GROCERIES.

all will be sold CHEAP for cash, or part on time. For sale—10 bbls. prime N. O. Sugar, 6 bbls. refined do. 20 bbls. prime M. Sugar, (ask price.)

Also a general assortment of Choice Groceries Salem, May 28, 1859. JOHN DEMMING.

FARQUHAR HOUSE,

1507 END OF BIRD STREET,
Salem, Columbiana County, Ohio.
J. Watson, Clerk. W. W. Allen, Ag't.

BLANK DEEDS, Mortgages, Judgments.

Notes, Executions and Warrants for sale at this Office.

Hardware! Hardware!

DANIEL WALTON
Would respectfully inform his friends and patrons that he has REMOVED his Hardware Store to the ROOMS OCCUPIED BY J. & W. MILLER, and is now receiving directly from New York a large and well selected stock of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

&c. to which he wishes to call the attention of the public generally. Consisting in part of Carpenters', Saddlers', Masons' and Coppers' Tools, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Knives, Shavers, &c. of various styles, Traces, Hitters, Braces, Eng. and Pump C H A I N S ,

Hoof Iron, Steel, Nails, Sash, Window Glass, Shovels and Spades, Files and Raps; Paint, Roping, Tension and Wood Saw.

I have an abundant supply of

Hardware required in House-Building, and will put up a bill of goods for those who are building, at the very lowest figures. Canvass, Tinsmiths, a good assortment of the best quality, as cheap as can be had anywhere in the County. I have a good Stock of

WHITE LEAD, LINSEED OIL,
PAINT BRUSHES, GLASS, &c. &c. at the lowest prices.

A full assortment of
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
Grain Cradles, Forks, Scythes, Hoes, Rakes, Shovels and Spades; also, Hooks, Latches, Springs, handbells, Sheep Shears, Coffee Mills, Fluid Lamps and Lanterns, Curry Combs, and, in fact, every thing in the Hardware line.

Build up, Farmers, and others are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock before purchasing, as I am determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest.

D. WALTON.

Salem, May 25th, 1859.—ly.

SALEM IRON WORKS.

SALEM, COLUMBIANA CO., OHIO.

SHARP & KING,

MANUFACTURERS OF

IMPROVED STATIONARY AND PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,

Improved Circular Saw-Mills and Mill-Counting of all descriptions. Machinery Tools for all purposes. Great Cutting done to order on New and Improved Principles. A good assortment of Superior Rubber Belting for sale at the lowest cash prices.

Particular attention given to the construction of Machinery for Flouring Mills—both Steam and Water.

We have provided ourselves with a Grindstone Machine, which enables us to cut gearing 84 feet in diameter, and under, and 100 inch face, and under, also to fill core wheels and dress the teeth with the same machine, which insures accuracy and uniformity in the teeth. Dressing logs in this way is less expensive and more accurate than doing it by hand. We will warrant our gearing to run all night as still and smooth as bells.

Cash paid for old iron, Copper and Brass, May 14, 1859.—ly.

BROADWAY

CLOTH & CLOTHING

HOUSE,
SALEM, COLUMBIANA CO., OHIO.

[SIGN OF THE AMERICAN FLAG.]

The Largest and Cheapest Clothing House in the country! Our large assortment of Men's and Boys' Clothing is all of our own make, and made up of Goods bought directly of the Manufacturers and Importers, and all articles are Guaranteed to be Represented to the purchaser. Our stock of Fashioning Goods comprises everything in the Hub.

Men and Boys. We have constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Seasonable Dress Goods of Every description.

Men's and Boys' Wear, which we will sell by the yard, or make up to order in a superior manner. It is well known that our Cutters, Mr. Cowen stands unsurpassed in his profession, and that we keep the best workmen to make up our work.

Our motto is "Ready Pay—Quick Sales and Small Profits!" Goods received from the East weekly. Fashions received monthly.

N. B.—We have opened a House at

